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with such order: *Provided*, That if any action to modify or set aside such order shall have been commenced pursuant to subsection 7 of this section, such forfeiture shall not be exacted, or commence to run until after the lapse of a reasonable time after the termination of said proceeding.

Industrial Camps—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 9, 1914.)

REGULATION 1. Hereafter operators, contractors, and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps for the purpose of logging, ice cutting, or any like industry, or for the purpose of construction of any road, railroad, or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camp of whatever nature, shall report to the State health officer concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange and maintain such camp or camps in a sanitary condition as outlined in these regulations.

REG. 2. The term "camp" as used in these regulations shall include any lumbering, mining, railway construction, or other camp where men are employed and housed in temporary quarters, such as cars, tents, buildings, or other inclosures other than the bona fide homes of the employees.

REG. 3. Every camp must be located on a site that is high, well drained, and shall be selected with regard to its healthfulness.

REG. 4. The general scheme of the structure of the camps should be as follows: Stable and kitchens should be separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and so located as to prevent any pollution of the water supply with the necessity for convenient access to the stables. The stables and toilets for the men in the camp must be so located that their natural drainage is away from the water supply.

REG. 5. The use of the toilets provided for the men should be made obligatory and instant discharge of any employees polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced.

REG. 6. Every building, car, tent, or other inclosure occupied as sleeping quarters by the employees engaged in any camp or works shall contain at least 225 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall be supplied with windows for purposes of light and ventilation, constructed to open.

REG. 7. In addition to windows there shall be other means for ventilating sleeping, dining, and living quarters, by having inlet and outlet ducts of sufficient area provided to keep the atmosphere reasonably pure. Such provision shall be to the satisfaction and meet the approval of the State board of health.

REG. 8. The kitchen and eating house should be effectively screened when used during the summer months. The bunk houses should also be screened if used during the summer. All food supplies must be carefully screened from flies and other vermin.

REG. 9. All garbage must be collected in covered cans and incinerated, buried, fed, or hauled away to some remote place.

REG. 10. Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, should be collected daily and placed in a deep earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day, or covered with oil and burned over. During the winter season, this material as well as the garbage may be deposited at a point at least 100 feet from the camp and then properly cared for at the first opportunity in the spring.

REG. 11. Waste water from the kitchen, wash, and bunk houses in summer camps must be carried to trenches lined with quicklime and at a safe distance from water supply.

REG. 12. There must be a thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchen and eating houses, at least once a week. The floors should be swept daily. (Dry sweeping is prohibited by law.)

REG. 13. The supply of water for the camp should be carefully decided upon, and an adequate supply free from any possible chance of contamination must be provided.

REG. 14. All sick from whatever cause must be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately.

REG. 15. All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of the food, particularly cooks and helpers, should be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever or tuberculosis within recent years.

REG. 16. Floors in bunk houses should be swept daily and scrubbed with hot suds at least once each week. (Dry sweeping is prohibited.)

REG. 17. All bunk houses should be provided with floors, and the lower tier of bunks should be raised at least 6 inches above the floor.

REG. 18. All blankets should be hung outside for airing at least twice a month. Bunks should be furnished with clean straw, hay, or ticks filled with same. Mattresses are not recommended as they can not be cleaned easily.

REG. 19. Privy vaults shall be so constructed at every camp that they can be effectively cleaned of the contents. Pits shall not be less than 4 feet in depth, and the contents shall be treated daily, when used during the summer season, either by a solution of milk of lime (strong whitewash of fresh slaked lime), 1 gallon to every square yard of pit, or the sprinkling of 5 pounds of powdered chloride of lime to the same area. A liberal sprinkling of fresh chloride of lime shall also be applied daily to the floors of privies and lavatories. All closets shall be at least 100 feet distant from the water supply, and so located that drainage from privy vaults toward water supply is impossible.

REG. 20. Whenever smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever shall appear in any camp, it is the duty of the physician in charge, the contractor, or the superintendent of such camp to notify the local health officer in whose district such camp is located, within 24 hours, and it is the duty of such health officer when thus notified to see that said patient is removed to a proper place of isolation or place such patient or patients under quarantine at such camp, and the contractor or superintendent, when necessary, shall provide suitable accommodation for such patient or patients.

REG. 21. Copies of these regulations shall be hung or posted in every kitchen, dining room, sleeping room, or other building in camps where employees may frequent the same in order that all may be conversant with their requirements.

The following information should be furnished on the establishment of any camp and thereafter annually to the State Board of Health, Madison, Wis., by the owner or operators of all camps to which the foregoing regulations apply. Returns to be made each year during the first month of the operation of the camp.

SCHEDULE.

Name of owner or agent.....
Name of camp or camps.....
Location of each camp.....
Easiest means of access to each camp.....
Number of men employed.....
When was camp established and how long will it be occupied.....

Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation—Care of Meat. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 6, 1914.)

RULE 1. *Drainage and sewerage.*—All slaughterhouses shall have an efficient system of drainage to prevent water or other refuse of any kind from soaking into the ground underneath and around the building, or be drained from the building in such a way as to become a nuisance. Blind wells, cesspools, or privy vaults within the slaughterhouse are prohibited. Sewage conduits shall be made of closed vitrified tile, cast iron with tight joints, or some similar material. Liquid wastes, where practicable, shall be drained into the city sewer, provided that this does not place an undue burden upon existing purification works, or upon the stream into which the city